## EXHIBIT 10

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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	
5	IN RE: ) No. 12-12020 (MG)
	)
6	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ) Chapter 11
	et al., ) Administered
7	Debtors. ) Jointly
	)
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13	July 24, 2013
14	8:08 a.m.
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16	Deposition of ALLEN M. PFEIFFER, held
17	at the offices of Willkie, Farr & Gallagher
18	LLP, 767 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York,
19	before Laurie A. Collins, a Registered
20	Professional Reporter and Notary Public of the
21	State of New York.
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23	
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25	

Page 115 1 Pfeiffer - Confidential 2 to be a billion dollars, but I'm not -- I'm not 3 exactly sure at this moment. 0. And did you attempt to put any percentage recovery on that and incorporate it in your analysis? We did not. Α. So you counted it at zero? Q. MR. KOH: Objection. MR. SIDMAN: Objection. Α. We considered it to be a potential upside that's not estimable and probable in the same way that Lazard considered it to be a potential upside, if not estimable and probable, and put it in the category of unknowns, similar to, as I related to earlier, the various downsides that are -- that also were not included as actual claims that would impact the cash flows. And why would any recoveries be a potential upside to the investors? Α. To the extent that there is a recovery, the -- there's more cash available to be distributed as projected payments to the policyholders.

And the more the policyholders would

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likelihood that the \$92 million would be reduced by a meaningful amount. I don't -- I didn't say it would be zero; I just think that absent the plan support agreement that amount would be highly questionable and likely reduced in a meaningful way.

Q. And do you have any work papers that show the calculation of your likelihood estimation?

MR. KOH: Objection.

A. We have -- we have spent significant time over many months estimating the rep and warranty claims, and the rep and warranty claims as a whole, and the rep and warranty claims that would be applicable to these 47 trusts as we estimate an allocation of those amounts.

So in the context of advising the RMBS trustees over time, we certainly would have run various scenarios that have different recoveries, and those recoveries would flow in an allocation to the 47 trusts.

But we did not separately estimate a different number that comes to mind other than the 92 million, which is a result of the current plan

Page 123 1 Pfeiffer - Confidential 2 support agreement. 3 0. Let me break that into pieces, because 4 I have very specific questions as to it. 5 First, are there any documents that 6 reflect your calculation and estimation that there 7 would be a likelihood that the \$92 million would 8 be reduced by a meaningful amount in the absence 9 of the settlement and the plan support agreement 10 approval? 11 MR. KOTWICK: Objection. 12 Q. Any documents? 13 MR. KOTWICK: Objection to the form. 14 Α. There -- I don't have a particular document in mind, but over many months we have 15 16 documented and analyzed recoveries that are 17 different from the ultimate recovery that was 18 received in the plan support agreement. 19 And are there documents that reflect 20 what you just described? You said you did work 21 for many months. Are there documents that reflect 22 that work?

assumptions on recovery and allocation, and my

understanding is that all that work on analysis

We continuously modeled different

Α.

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And that is what paragraph 59 points out.

Q. Now, you did not identify the consideration contained in paragraph 59 when you made your presentation to the trustees; correct?

MR. KOTWICK: Objection to the form, asked and answered.

MR. KOH: Objection.

- A. We did -- we did discuss that in the presentation on March -- on May 15th, and it is referenced as one of the -- or the first benefit listed as a benefit for the acceptance of the FGIC settlement proposal.
- Q. In your report in paragraph 59 you say, "While not part of D&P's May 15, 2013, presentation to the FGIC trustees, I understand that," and then you identify these claims.

What did you mean when you wrote, "while not part of D&P's May 15, 2013, presentation to the FGIC trustees"?

A. What that means is that at May 15th of 2013 we had not quantified the \$92 million number. The \$92 million number was one that can only be quantified at the conclusion of the mediation sessions and after we had concluded our allocation

Page 132 1 Pfeiffer - Confidential 2 of the recoveries from the R&W claims. 3 And are there documents that reflect 4 the work that you just described? 5 Α. I don't understand the question. 6 You said that as of May 15th, 2013, we Q. 7 had not quantified the \$92 million number. 8 was one that you calculated thereafter; correct? 9 Α. That's correct. 10 0. Are there documents that reflect that 11 calculation? 12 Α. There's an allocation schedule that is 13 provided in connection with the plan support 14 agreement and with -- in connection with the disclosure statements. And if you do the 15 16 arithmetic to add the 47 insured trusts' recovery, 17 you would -- you would arrive at a number which is 18 approximately \$92 million. 19 Q. My question is do you have work papers 20 or documents that reflect that calculation. 21 I think I just answered that the Α. 22 document that reflects that calculation is the --23 the document is the schedule that accompanies the

So you don't have any document at

disclosure statement that was provided recently.

Q.

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Page 197 1 Pfeiffer - Confidential 2 Α. Yes. 3 Q. Where did you get that data from? 4 Α. INtex. 5 Q. And what did you do on INtex in order 6 to secure that information? How did you go about it? 7 8 Α. My team -- you know, if you have the 9 trust information, then you could put that into 10 INtex and it will tell you the balance of the active loans. 11 12 And your team ran these -- the analysis 13 that's identified in paragraphs 34 and the following paragraphs; is that correct? 14 15 Α. Yes. 16 Q. Did you retain any of the analyses that 17 your team did in connection with that evaluation? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. And did you provide it to us? 20 Α. I believe we did, yes. 21 Q. In what form? 22 Α. I believe in Excel. 23 Q. And that Excel the INtex -- INtex, is 24 that the word -- the INtex analyses that your team provided or that your team undertook? 25

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MR. KOTWICK: Objection to form.

- A. It provides the -- it provides the results of our claim analysis on a -- on a trust-by-trust basis and the results as summarized on page 8 and 9 of the presentation. It provides more detail with respect to the range of claim estimates that we came up with.
- Q. And if you look at the chart on page 8 of your May 15th presentation, there are a series of percentages in the low case and the high case. Let's take the low case first. 65 percent, 80 percent, 86 percent, do you see those numbers?
  - A. I do.
  - Q. Where did they come from?
- A. Those are the same numbers we described earlier, that as of the end of 2012 the accrued and unpaid amount as \$753 million. And therefore the notional claim for these ResCap insured -- FGIC-insured trusts at the end of 2012 was 753. Then as we described earlier, you know, it's 789 or whatever it is as of March.

Then you project that claim amount through the next five years, and it's projected, as you see here on the page, that the number will

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2	increase between 2013 and 2017 but an additional
3	\$173 million. And therefore that brings the
4	cumulative claim from 65 percent up to 80 percent.
5	And those numbers were all derived and
6	calculated consistent with the description that is
7	provided in the section of the report we were just
8	looking at, paragraph 34 through 40.
9	Q. In paragraph 36 there's a references to
10	roll rate transition matrices. Are those also
11	found on INtex?
12	A. No, you have to provide that as an
13	input to INtex.
14	Q. And would that be based on assumptions,
15	that is, the input that you and your team put in,
16	is that based on any assumptions?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. What assumptions?
19	A. Well, as described, you have the
20	roll rate transition matrices are they're used
21	to calculate, as it says in paragraph 36, monthly
22	prepayment and default rates for each trust.
23	So you look at prepayment and default
24	rates for each trusts historically, and then you

look at rolling that forward to determine what you

Pfeiffer - Confidential 1 would expect to see in the coming years. So 2 that's what's referred to as the roll rate 3 matrices, and that's -- those rates are referred 4 5 to as the conditional prepayment rates and conditional default rates. And you take those estimates and put them into INtex to arrive at an 7 estimate claim, projected claim. 8 You then have, in paragraph 37, 9 Q. prepared forecast cash flows under various 10 scenarios. Do you see that? 11 12 Α. Yes. And that's the high and the low 13 Q: scenarios that you and your team generated; is 14 15 that correct? 16 Α. Yes. What were those high and low scenarios 17 0. based on? 18 Based on taking those results, results 19 that came out of our model, with the various rates 20 that we just described. It results in a 21 particular forecast. And those forecasts are 22 based on, as I described, the CPR and CDR severity 23 24 assumptions.

And cognizant of the fact that there's

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some estimation involved in those forecasts, in

order to arrive at a low and a high range, we

stress -- we apply a sensitivity to those

assumptions by taking 10 percent off the bottom

and adding 10 percent to the top for each of these

assumptions. So you see that described in

paragraph 37.

- Q. And what did you base those assumptions on, the high case and low case? Why 10 percent as opposed to some other number?
- A. Our judgment is that it makes sense to provide some sensitivity to those numbers, and 10 percent variance was consistent with what we did for many other clients facing similar circumstances.

I note, by the way, that this is exactly what we did for estimating losses for all the trusts, not just the FGIC wrapped trusts, but all the 392 trusts that were part of the 9019 settlement and estimating claims for the nonsettling -- additional and nonsettling trusts.

We used the same exact methodology. We did not change our methodology relative to looking at the settlement proposal; rather, we just took

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Page 202 Pfeiffer - Confidential 1 that information and looked at the 47 trusts that 2 are the focus of the settlement to look at what 3 the expected losses -- claims might be. 4 And do you have documents that reflect 5 0. the analysis that you did with respect to the more 6 than 47 trusts, the entire population? 7 Α. Yes. 8 And have you provided them to us? 9 Q. 10 I don't think so, no. Α. MR. BAIO: We're asking for them now. 11 MR. GELFARB: Freddie Mac joins in that 12 13 request. MR. KOH: We'll consider your request. 14 In paragraph 39 you then say, "D&P then 15 Q. applied the assumptions resulting from the above-16 17 described methodology." Do you see that? 18 19 Α. Yes. So those are assumptions that result 20 from this analysis; is that correct? 21 Paragraph 39 refers to applies 22 Α. assumptions from the above-described methodology 23 on a trust-by-trust basis according to the trusts' 24 payment structures, kind of the waterfall within 25

Page 203 1 Pfeiffer - Confidential 2 the trusts. 3 But the result of the above-described 4 methodology is to generate assumptions that are 5 then applied on a trust-by-trust basis; is that 6 correct? 7 MR. KOH: Objection, form. 8 There's an assumed level of claim 9 amount for each trust, and those assumptions are 10 then used -- there's assumed levels of claims --11 claim amounts for each trusts are then analyzed further on a -- within each trust on a tranche --12 13 if you look at the payment structures within the 14 trust. 15 And based on that analysis, you came up with a \$409 million estimated policy claim amount 16 17 in the low case and 793 million in the high case; 18 is that correct? 19 Α. That's correct as of December 31st, 20 2012. 21 Q. Have you updated any of that data? 22 Α. Not at the time of this report. How about since the time of the report? 23 0. 24 Α. I think we're continually looking at 25 it.

Page 204 Pfeiffer - Confidential 1 And have you come up with any numbers 2 0. 3 as a result of that continuing to look at it? No conclusions have been arrived at Α. 4 that are different than this estimated range. 5 Have the numbers gone up or down? 6 Q. 7 MR. KOH: Objection. Based on whatever your ongoing analysis 8 Q. 9 is. 10 MR. KOH: Objection. 11 Α. They have not gone up or down. We have not concluded on a different number. 12 Let's go to the discount rate. 13 Q. 14 like you to look at paragraphs 52 and those that I'll ask you questions about it. 15 follow. 16 The first question is in paragraph 53 is it accurate that you attempted to determine an 17 18 appropriate and reasonable rate at which to discount future cash flows? 19 20 Α. Yes. 21 Q. And relied on your experience, independent sources of discount rate calculations, 22 23 namely Ibbotson; is that correct? 24 Α. Yes. 25 And you selected the SIC -- is it SIC Q.